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L E T T E R TO W—S— Esq;

Let Guilt or Fear

Disturb Man's Rest: CATO knows neither of them.

Trag. of Cato.

FRIDAY, October 6. 1727.

SIR,



HAD this Day conveyed to me an Invective, said to be a Speech in the House of Commons, against making suitable Provision for the Royal Family, and supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; and I have more Reasons, than I need trouble the Publick with, to believe it your own.

How much this inveterate Libel, *for such 'tis universally look'd upon without Doors, whatever it might be thought of within*, may deserve the Thanks of those YOU represent, is not so easily to be determined, as how much you deserve their Majesties future Regard, for this additional Testimony of that great Affection to them, and their illustrious Family, you have ever been remarkable for.

You have, I take it, made an early Disclosure of yourself, and your Principals; they are well known; the Patron and the Party are still the same: Whether this was not wrong tim'd, and done too early, the Consequences may shew? But certainly you have been a little unhappy in endeavouring by such peculiar Methods, to recommend your self and Friends to the Royal Favour. Could you imagine, SIR, that your Attempts to cast an Odium upon the Government of the late King, which is evidently the Design of great Part of your labour'd Performance, would meet with the Approbation of their present Majesties, who have so dear, so just a Value for the Memory of our deceased Sovereign, their most gracious King and Father? Was it rational, that the Venom, the Rancour, vented against the Administration in the preceding Reign, should be acceptable to that Prince, who has a most sacred Regard to the Honour of his House, is the Guardian of his Father's Fame; and who justly glories in his great Predecessor, whose Virtues he inherits, and whose great Example he follows.

How just would be our Indignation against the Man, who insinuated, that the House of Hanover had different Views, or pursued different Interests? How fatal might the Effects of such a Supposition be, towards filling the Nation with causeless Uneasiness and Fears? and especially how criminal would it be, when the reverse was most undeniably true? And yet you are the Person that does it in the grossest Manner.

There was not a Step taken by his late Majesty, but what was with a View to that one glorious Design of his whole Reign, the Good of Europe, the Support of the protestant Cause, the Happiness of his People, and the Honour of his Family; and to be able to deliver to his Successor, a free, and brave Nation, rich, powerful, and flourishing, in full Possession of all its Religious and Civil Rights and Privileges. These, by the wisest, by the best Methods were fully attained; what better, what more glorious Pattern can then be followed? and how injurious to his present Majesty must it be, to suggest that he should not take the same wise, the same equitable Measures? But you go still

[Price Two Pence.]

much further, SIR; and having done your utmost to reproach the Conduct of the late King, you tell us, that you hope the Practices of his Times will be so far from being imitated, that they will be detested and abhorred. Detested and abhorred! rather may the Man be that suggests it — Depend upon it, the same the late King was, the same the present is; and such his Successors will be: None can be real Friends to his present Majesty, that were not such to his Predecessor; all Professions of their Affection must of Course come suspected; and it must be the highest Insolence or Stupidity in them to expect their Majesties will countenance any Insults upon the Administration of his late Majesty, or suffer the Glories of his Reign to be lessened by the Malice or Disaffection of his Enemies: This would be admitting of a Dishonour upon the whole House of Hanover, which has stood unshak'd through every Period, to the present Hour.

What can more establish the Character of a good Prince, than the Approbation of his virtuous Successor? what is more just? what can be less due to the Character of a good Prince? and how conducive will this be, to the handing down the Memory of every one of the illustrious Race, uninterruptedly glorious to the remotest Age of Time?

But, dear SIR, don't imagine we are at a Loss for the Source of your Enmity; we see you can never forgive his late Majesty; that which was the Nation's Happiness, and his Majesty's Glory, was your Mortification, and will be ever so; your Interest and your Country's is incompatible; you can never rise, but when that falls; or be great, but when that's undone.

How can it be expected, indeed, that you should love the great Deliverer of our Land; that revived Liberty, and dispersed Faction; that by Providence was made the Guardian Angel of the British Constitution in the most critical Juncture; and then, just then, when that most wanted his Aid, was ready to afford it. He interposed between us, and Ruin, freed us from cruel oppressive Laws in being; and sav'd us from the Hardships and Slavery of a worse Tyranny in View: 'Twas his Majesty overthrew the destructive Schemes in Favour of a Foreign Interest; and turned out your Friends, those Enemies to their Country, and the Protestant Succession; the Remains of which are Chief in the present Faction; who, with a few inconsiderable Adherents, were the only Malecontents in the last Reign; and who, tis hoped in Honour to the present Reign, will continue Malecontents.

'Tis no Surprise, that those who were the faithful Servants of his late, and are of his present Majesty, have the Reputation of your Aspersions; 'twas what they expected; 'tis what they will ever value themselves upon. They live the great Vindicators of their late Royal Master, Friends to Liberty and our happy Establishment; are honoured by their Majesties, and loved by their Country, and as such will always largely share in the Resentments of those who never appeared on the Behalf of either.

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I can't but applaud, Sir, your Professions of Loyalty, which are as full as any of the most dutiful, most affectionate of his Majesty's Subjects; and if Professions would do, you might pass for one of the Number.

You think proper to tell us, you agree, that on his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, there ought to be no other Contention, than who should most contribute to his Service, than who should express their Loyalty in the most respectful, most extensive Manner; but you don't indulge us with those more cogent Reasons that entirely hinder'd your shewing any Respect for his Majesty, or Regard for his Interest; unless you imagined you did both, when you did the utmost in your Power, summoned all your Strength, to prevent granting those Supplies which are absolutely necessary for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and maintaining the Royal Family.

Can it readily, Good Sir, be forgotten, who were for keeping their King dependant and necessitous? Who, by a too scanty Settlement would have brought their Majesties into uncomfortable Circumstances, and, if possible, have made them uneasy as long as they liv'd: Or will it be forgotten who prevented all this? Who, with a becoming Affection for their Prince, and a suitable Regard for their Country, appeared, *as they have ever done*, to have the Honour and Interest of the House of Hanover sincerely at Heart; and thereby procured a proper Royal Revenue; not larger than is absolutely necessary for the Support of the Civil Government; not larger than those most excellent Princes deserve who are to enjoy it: But it can be Matter of no great Wonder to find, that those who formerly treated the Duke of Cambridge with Disrespect, now treat his Majesty with Disaffection.

You seem much displeas'd, Sir, you was not let into the Secret during the last Administration; and to give us the only Reasons you had to expect it, discover how you was trusted by a never-to-be-forgotten Ministry in the Queen's Time: The Secrets of such, indeed, were proper with you; 'twas a Ministry that sacrificed their Queen and Country, led her into Measures that eclipsed the Glory of her Reign; Measures destructive of her People, and injurious to her self: A Ministry, that gave us up to a common, a conquer'd Enemy: ~~that abandoned their Friends, deserting their Allies,~~ and broke the publick Faith of Britain; that destroyed our Happiness at Home, and rendered us contemptible abroad; that gave us Peace, but no Security; that made the first to serve the worst of Turns, and if Heaven had not interposed, they who had engaged their Royal Mistress in Disrespect to the present Royal Family; had still farther engaged her to the setting of it aside, and altering that Succession we have been, and at present are, so compleatly happy in.

But 'tis Pity, among Friends, that I am not able to sooth your present Uneasiness with any probable Prospect of an Alteration in your Favour: 'Tis our Happiness that the Management and Ministers in the last Reign are, and will be continued in this Reign. All that wish the Prosperity of their Country, the Honour of their King, the Establishment of Europe, and are Friends to Liberty, and the Protestant Interest, equally wish a Continuance of the present Administration, and Disappointment to all who would overthrow, or disturb it; and of the good Effects of these Wishes they have abundant Assurance from the Wisdom and Penetration of the best of Princes.

How vain is your Complaint of a large Expence of Publick Money? which is only reviving the old Method constantly practiced by Persons disaffected to a Go-

vernment; and is at present false and foolish: Every Particular of this has been fairly debated, and fully answered. How large soever the Expence has been, it has been only a necessary Expence; and we know the Men and Methods that made it so: Every Shilling raised, has been applied to the Uses for which it was raised; and not the least Sum, but has been constantly accounted for, as much as it ought to be accounted for; no Money has been secretly disposed of, but what it would have been highly injurious to the Publick to have spar'd; not a Farthing, but has been for the publick Utility, for the Conservation of the Peace of Europe, for the Security of the Commerce, and Navigation of Great Britain; and that which is the most mortifying Article of all, for disconcerting the Measures of Enemies to the August House of Hanover, and defeating the designed Invasions of a popish Pretender; whose Success would be equally fatal to the Life of our Sovereign, and the Liberties of his People, and advantageous only to those who envy our happy State, loudly cry out against those Measures which, under God, have been, and are our great Security; and whose Rage is not to be satisfied but with all that as Free-men or Christians we hold dear; with the Destruction of our Laws, the Extirpation of the present Royal Family, and the Suppression, at least, of all its Friends and Adherents.

I can't with Decency part, Sir, till I have congratulated your Self-denial and Sincerity, in the only Part of your Speech that's strictly true: 'Tis, indeed, a Declaration without Deceit; tho' such as the least Pretence to Honesty must have enforced. You assure us there is no Friendship between a Right Honourable Personage in the chief Direction of Publick Affairs, and your self: It would have been highly injurious to him, to have said there was; 'tis the utmost Justice you are capable of doing him, and the only Favour he desires from you. No, Sir, your Enmity is his Honour. Friendship with you! he disclaims, he disavows it, as much as he contemns your Malice, and both to the utmost. You might as well suppose a Friendship with the Tool, the Hireling of a Faction, who receives Pay from those, who have no Affection for his present Royal Master, their just, their only rightfull Sovereign, and their Home. No, he detests the Thought. However, for this distinguishing Instance of your Regard for his Character, and the Honour of his Family, I dare aver, the Honourable Person you address to, will readily excuse whatever you may hereafter design for his Difservice. The only Difficulty, is, your present Assertion being liable to the Suspicion which generally prevails to the Disadvantage of your Publications; it may not meet with that entire Credit, that is heartily wished.

Many of your Friends here are but in a bad Way: and if Remittances from hence are not so good as formerly, it ought to be attributed rather to Necessity than Inclination: However, if you can but be perswaded to continue, *thus* to exert your self, it may keep up the Spirit of the Party, and be no Detriment to your Interest: And you may, Good Sir, always depend upon my Friendship *thus* to enhance your Worth, and watch every Opportunity you may give, in this *Manner* to shew my self,

Your very humble Servant,

Newcastle,
Sep. 29. 1727.

MANLIUS.